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Serial and Government Publications Division

Library of Congress

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JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

413

419

421

On the Cover: Sorting the world press in the Serial and Government Publications Division are (from left) Michael Hawkins, Janafur Williams, Monte Dew and Sirena Blake. *Photo by Reid Baker*

Cover Story: It covers more than 80,000 square feet and must keep track of millions of publications. The Serial and Government Publications Division carries it all: from the highbrow *New York Times* to the lowbrow tabloid *The Star*. 413

Madisonians' Largesse: The Library's James Madison National Council will commit $300,000 to support LC projects. 411

Video Victory: A U.S. District Court has upheld the decision by the Copyright Office not to register the Breakout game by Atari. 412

CRS in Eastern Europe: CRS is helping emerging democracies with technical know-how. 412

Jefferson's 250th: 1993 will be the 250th anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birth, and the Library is planning a celebration. 419

Sourcebook Series: The first five books in the "American Album" series, based on LC's collections, have just been issued. 420

Man for All Seasons: Averell Harriman's accomplishments are honored in a new LC exhibit, "A Statesman for All Seasons." 421

Fair or Foul: The issue of whether government-developed software should be copyrighted has its opponents as well as its proponents. 422

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Madison Council Earmarks $300,000 for LC Projects

At its fall meeting at the Library, the James Madison National Council voted to commit $300,000 of the funds it has raised through membership fees during the past two years to support three projects proposed by Library managers. In addition, a portion of that total may also be used for enhancement of the collections at the discretion of the Librarian.

The three specific projects that Madison Council funds will support are the Junior Fellows Program; a series of five, full-color descriptive guides to special collections in the Library; and activities and programs associated with the commemoration of the 1990s as the "Jefferson Decade" at the Library of Congress.

The James Madison National Council is a national private-sector advisory group created to serve as the Library's primary link to the business community. As an outgrowth of Librarian James H. Billington's continuing campaign to increase the American people's access to and knowledge about the collections of their national library, the council particularly wants to support projects and activities that reach people around the country.

"With this distribution of funds," said Madison Council Chairman John W. Kluge, "the council is beginning to fulfill its function of helping the Library by raising visibility and making a substantive contribution to Library initiatives."

The Junior Fellows Program is designed to expose bright young Americans to the Library's special collections as well as to help the Library inventory, chronicle and make available hitherto inaccessible materials. Operated on an experimental basis this past summer, it will allow up to 10 Fellows, college undergraduates and graduate students, to come to the Library to work for three to four months with some of the Library's unique materials and receive a monthly stipend.

At the October meeting are (from left) Dr. Billington; John Kluge, council chairman; and Edwin Cox, chairman of the council's Steering Committee; the council voted to commit $300,000 for LC projects. *Photo by Alex Pohl*

Guides to five of the Library's special collections—rare books, manuscripts, maps, music, and prints and photographs—will be prepared with the support of Madison Council funds. The illustrated guides will be about 48 pages and will be the first in a projected series of 20 that will introduce potential donors, scholars and the general public to the Library's collections.

Several historical dates of great significance to the Library and its connection with Thomas Jefferson will be marked during this decade: the 250th anniversary of Jefferson's birth (1993); the 100th anniversary of the Jefferson Building (1997); and the bicentennial of the Library of Congress itself (2000).

To celebrate these milestones, the Library will host a series of events that will add to the public's understanding of the Library and its place in the nation's cultural life. These events include, over the coming years, a major exhibition about Thomas Jefferson, a series of publications relating to the Library and its history, research conferences, and a Summer Educators Institute for teachers and librarians on Thomas Jefferson and his legacy.

In addition to these specific projects approved by Madison Council members at their October meeting, council funds also have been used recently to pay for the opening reception for the Library's new exhibition "City of Magnificent Distances" and to help support the Library's Family Day activities.

—Helen Dalrymple

Court Upholds Copyright Office In Atari Case

U.S. District Court Judge John H. Pratt ruled Aug. 13 that the Copyright Office did not abuse its discretionary authority in refusing to register Breakout, the contested videogame in *Atari Games Corporation v. Oman.*

The Copyright Office found that Breakout lacks sufficient creative authorship to be registrable as an audiovisual work. Judge Pratt ruled that the Office applied the relevant statutory standards and acted within its discretionary authority. The Copyright Office initially rejected Breakout in 1987 on the basis that the game did not contain sufficient creative authorship to be registered as an audiovisual work. Breakout simulates a ball and paddle knocking out rectangles (bricks) in a four-color rectangular grid, while an audio tone signals contact of the "ball" with another object or the sides of the screen.

Atari sued, and the District Court for the District of Columbia upheld the Office's decision on May 25, 1988.

Atari then appealed, and the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia on Oct. 21, 1989, reversed the decision of the District Court, and remanded the case to the District Court, which in turn sent the case back to the Copyright Office for reconsideration. The Court of Appeals said that the Copyright Office had failed to articulate adequately the reasons for rejecting the work.

On April 30, 1990, the Office once again rejected Breakout for lack of sufficient creativity and provided a lengthy and detailed explanation of why the work was not registrable. Again, Atari sought review of the Copyright Office decision in the District Court, resulting in the Aug. 13 decision.

—Jim Rocca

Prague Presentation: Members of Congress under the auspices of the House of Representatives Special Task Force on Development of Parliamentary Institutions in Eastern Europe, and technical advisers from the Congressional Research Service and the House Information Services went to Eastern Europe Aug. 17–27 for a series of meetings with Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel and officials of Hungary and Bulgaria. The Library of Congress is serving as the administrative arm of the task force in providing equipment, library materials and technical assistance to the emerging democratic parliaments of Eastern Europe. The purpose of the visit to Prague was to celebrate the installation of computer equipment in the Federal Assembly of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic. During the visit, the U.S. delegation presented President Havel with a computer-generated copy of the original 1791 L'Enfant plan for the city of Washington donated by LC's Geography and Map Division. Joining in the presentation, held in the Federal Assembly Building, were (from left) Rep. Henry Waxman (D-Calif.); Havel; Rep. Martin Frost (D-Texas); Rep. Nita Lowey (D-N.Y.); Rep. Gerald Solomon (R-N.Y.); Kristi Walseth, the task force staff director; Rep. John Paul Hammerschmidt (R-Ark.); and Rep. Glen Browder (D-Ala.).

A queen comes calling: Sonja Haraldsen (center), queen of Norway, paid a visit to the Library Oct. 10. She was hosted by acting Deputy Librarian of Congress Winston Tabb (far right). Ronald Grim (far left) of the Geography and Map Division shows her majesty a 16th century map. The queen was accompanied by Ambassador H.E. Kjeld Vibe (second from left) and his wife Beate Vibe. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

Serial and Government Publications Division:
Providing Access to the Past, Present and Future

by Staff of the Serial and Government Publications Division

Whether you want to read the *Alexandria (Va.) Gazette* of Nov. 12, 1793, or Nov. 12, 1991, you need only stop at the Library's Serial and Government Publications Division.

Located on two floors and occupying more than 80,000 square feet of the Madison Building, the division carries 55,000 periodical titles, 1,500 newspaper titles and about 1.6 million government documents to meet national as well as international requests. Comic books, pulp fiction and classified documents add to the diversity of the collections. One can examine carefully maintained 18th century volumes of newspapers or review full-text articles on numerous data bases.

As Will Rogers once said, "If you want to be successful, know what you are doing, love what you are doing and believe in what you are doing."

This sentiment guides the division in all its operations. Chief Karen Renninger seeks staff advice on the way all tasks are performed. The goal is to create a "center of excellence" in the division for all collections and users served.

The division, made up of three sections (six units), employs 76 staffers who ensure that these materials are accessible to readers around the world.

REFERENCE SECTION. "Serials is where the action is!" according to a reference librarian from another LC reading room who temporarily worked in the division for six months. In fiscal 1990, 105,167 persons were assisted in the Newspaper and Current Periodical Reading Room, the division's reference center. Not only is the reading room busy, but the nature of serials, newspapers and government documents—and the expectation that their information is "hot off the presses"—constantly challenges staff who help readers.

Irene Schubert, head of the Reference Section, said, "We are always striving for this team effort. I am very excited about our pilot program to involve deck attendants and serial processors in the team effort for public service. These behind-the-scenes staff are essential to effective service to readers. In addition to broadening their skill levels to improve career opportunities and their understanding of the division's and Library's mission, the pilot program will give them a chance to see the results of their efforts."

The section has 10 reference librarians, four reference technicians, a reference collection librarian and a loan control clerk. Reference librarians specialize either in government publications or serials, including comic books and newspapers. At the same time, all members of the staff provide general reference assistance to patrons in all areas served by the reading room. Staff language skills include French, German, Spanish, Danish, Greek, Russian, Polish and Czech. Collectively, the staff has more than 100 years of reference experience. Staffers who specialize in reference for government publications include Charles Bean, Karl Crosby and Sara Striner, and recent Library of Congress interns Georgia Higley and Mark Sweeney. Serial reference specialists include librarians Anne Lewis, Susan Manakul and Don Wright, and reference technician Mary Cooney. Ms. Lewis is also the division's comic book

(Cont. on p. 414)

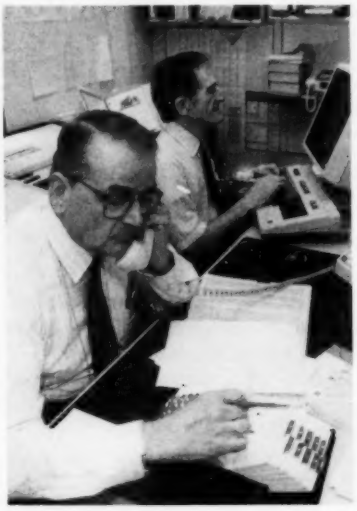
Scenes from the Division (from left): Tom Jabine, Georgia Higley and Maurice Lauher watch as Charles Bean uses a CD-ROM unit to scan the serials files; at the reference desk Sara Striner (foreground) and Karl Crosby (standing) assist patrons; Clyde Freeman, Crosby and Ernestine Cade track interlibrary loans. *Photos by Reid Baker*

Serials *(Cont. from p. 413)*
specialist, and Travis Westly specializes in newspaper reference. Although Norman Chase is a reference technician with special knowledge of the newspaper holdings of the division, he is also unsurpassed in coaxing the last bit of service from the numerous microform readers and reader-printers in the reading room. Leroy Williams, reference collection librarian for the past two years, keeps the reading room reference collection, including its CD-ROM data bases, up to date. Clyde Freeman, loan control clerk and a 15-year veteran of the division, fills the several thousand interlibrary and intralibrary loan requests that come to the division annually and maintains the charge file.

User profile. The Newspaper and Current Periodical Reading Room assists patrons from all over the world—from as far away as the Soviet Union to as close as across the street. And they are from all walks of life—students, scholars, writers, legislators, business people and the self-employed. They come for many reasons: to research legislation through the document collection, find employment through out-of-town newspapers, analyze world markets, compile bibliographies from the world's largest current periodical collection and trace their ancestors.

The reading room is open 77.5 hours a week and assists over 2,000 patrons a week, a third of whom are first-time users. During any week, the staff processes almost 3,000 requests, which may total as many as 15,000 retrieved items. One to four reference staffers are on duty to assist with reference questions, machine problems, computer instruction and telephone and correspondence inquiries.

Like some other special-format or subject reading rooms in the Library, the Newspaper and Current Periodical Reading Room must be able to handle any subject of interest to a reader. Success is measured by the number of patrons who return: over two thirds are repeat users. (Statistics are based on a census of the reading room taken in April 1991.)



Robert Schaaf (left) and George Caldwell answer phone calls from as close as across the street to as far away as across the globe.

In addition to working in the reading room, librarians staff a separate telephone reference area during the day, Monday through Friday. The volume of calls received makes it impractical to answer telephone inquiries from the reading room during peak hours. In fiscal 1990, staff assisted 19,453 callers.

Telephone inquiries come from all over the country and from foreign countries. They come from congressional and other federal government staff, from other libraries and from the general public. Calls run from the simple to the complex. Some people merely need to know reading room hours and policies or whether the Library has the material they need. Often callers request photocopies. These callers may be referred to local sources, but if the Library's holdings are rare or unique, librarians may mail or fax a few pages to callers. Others are told about interlibrary loan possibilities or are referred to the Library's Photoduplication Service for special services.

Reference staffers also respond to letters from people across the United States and in foreign countries. Academicians and scholars have written to verify footnote citations and to request that staff look for reviews of musical performances or plays in foreign newspapers. Many former soldiers or their families ask us to find articles about them in one of several editions of the unindexed military publications such as *Stars and Stripes*. A comics publisher once wrote for copies of strips missing from his files. Recently, one librarian answered a letter from a man in Puerto Rico who wanted to know where he could learn to speak Thai. She pointed him to the language books and tapes published by the U.S. Foreign Service Institute, which are available for purchase from the National Audio Visual Center.

Automation makes assisting patrons easier. For example, serial reference has been greatly simplified by the Library's on-line serials subsystem, SERLOC. Librarians can now quickly establish LC's form of entry for a title and determine whether it is permanently retained or kept only on a current basis.

Librarians may consult OCLC or RLIN, which offer on-line union list capabilities, to help readers locate a periodical, newspaper or government title not held at the Library. Commercial indexing and full-text data bases, such as NEXIS and DIALOG, are used when all other sources have been exhausted.

Several CD-ROM indexes assist readers and staff. Finding U.S. government publications has become easier since acquiring a user-friendly CD-ROM version of the *Monthly Catalog of Government Publications*. Other CD-ROM guides index

newspapers, business and economics periodicals as well as general interest periodicals. Also received are a number of CD-ROM data bases from the Government Printing Office. These include the Congressional Record (1985 to present) and 1990 census redistricting data.

NEWSPAPER SECTION. The Senate Journal from the 1st Congress notes that "Congress had in May 1789 resolved that each member of the Senate and House should be furnished one newspaper of his choice at public expense."

"From this statement one can see that Congress collected newspapers long before the Capitol was constructed in Washington, as well as before the official formation of the Library of Congress" in 1800, said Frank Carroll, head of the Newspaper Section. According to the third Library of Congress Catalog (1808), the collections consisted of "eight newspaper titles, referred to as 'Gazettes' and all American, in 57 volumes."

The Newspaper Section has come a long way since Congress' early years and its small collection of newspapers. Today the section holds about 39,750 titles, the majority (26,500) of which are foreign. Currently there are 36,613 bound volumes, 452,326 reels of microfilm and approximately 1.5 million loose issues. The oldest is from 1625: *Special Forreigne Occurrences Brought Down to the Weekly Newes* (London).

The Library receives 1,644 titles from 64 nations, in 87 languages, of which 1,303 are housed in the Newspaper Section. The languages covered are not just the modern Western European languages, but also some very old or exotic ones, such as Afrikaans, Hausa, Gilbertese, Luganda, Macedonian, Pidgin and Zulu, to name a few.

Of the three categories of material maintained by the division, some of the most heavily used are the newspapers. A recent survey of reader use showed that about 50,000 requests are submitted each year. The division also provides a unique service through the loan of its microfilm to all libraries in the country. This valuable microfilm collection is also loaned to other national libraries; 5,000 to 6,000 reels are loaned annually. No other national library provides this service on so massive a scale.

All U.S. titles were cataloged from 1972 to February 1988, and these records are available on the OCLC data base. Since March 1988, Jimmy Adkins, Cornelius Delaney and Don Robinson have been cataloging the division's foreign titles. "Since 1982 this same group has been very active in partnership with the United States Newspaper Program, in which I participated as one of the early members," said Mr. Carroll. The U.S. Newspaper Program is a cooperative effort to inventory, catalog and preserve all newspapers published in America.

Since the early 1950s, the division engaged in cooperative microfilming agreements with at least 24 institutions, both U.S. and foreign, to preserve the most complete newspaper files possible. This includes state archives and libraries, as well as university, county and city libraries throughout the nation. In addition, the division also works with foreign libraries such as the national libraries of Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela, the Panama Canal Company Library and the Universidad de Puerto Rico Library. These ventures have covered hundreds of titles and made it possible for the Library of Congress to maintain its leadership role in the preservation of many of the leading newspaper titles published worldwide.

Norman Chase helps Prof. Gerald Carr find art-history articles in a bound volume of a newspaper.

In return, the division has been able to add thousands of reels of film to its collection and has made it possible for other major libraries to do likewise. This would not be possible without the thousands of hours of work performed daily by the collators who prepare this material: the staff of the Preservation Unit of the Newspaper Section. Richard Keagan, Eugene Sweeney, Percell Arrington, Bernard Michael and John Martin have 97 years of LC experience among them.

Preservation Unit, Newspaper Section. "The Preservation Unit has focused almost entirely on one critical arrearage reduction, loose foreign newspapers," said Robert Moody. "With the recruitment of employees from outside the division, we were able to get volunteers from Constituent Services [chiefs and other managers] to tackle this backlog and make a significant contribution." This pilot program will be offered to more supervisors in fiscal 1992. In addition, nine employees from the Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS), assisted by Richard Keagan and processing specialists, prepared issues for microfilming. More than 16,000 issues have been collated by this group since June. From June through September, the

(Cont. on p. 416)

David Miller (left) and Christopher Sinnott in the stacks, where literally millions of items are shelved.

Serials *(Cont. from p. 415)*
senior newspaper processors and the CDS project processed more than 55,000 issues for microfilming.

As part of the Library's preservation program, the Newspaper Section is also responsible for acquiring newspapers on microfilm. Each month, an average of more than 1,000 reels are added to the division's collection. Of these reels, 70 percent are purchased from commercial sources and 30 percent are prepared by the Serial Division, either here or in LC's New Delhi field office. Handling papers from Albania to Zimbabwe, the processors can take credit for preserving these thousands of issues for generations of readers to come.

Stack Services Unit, Newspaper Section. All work with newspapers, both reference and processing, is dependent on the efforts of the deck staff. Seven permanent and four temporary staffers deliver newspapers to readers. But before a single issue or reel of film can be retrieved, it must be sorted and shelved accurately. The deck attendants work three shifts, either during the day (8–4:30), night (4:30–9:30) or weekend. These same staffers also process and shelve each day's U.S. newspaper receipts, continually reshelve items and maintain order in the decks. The sorting and shelving of newspapers is unique among serials because papers are sorted by geographic area, place name, title and date. The geographic names provide the most challenge: How many Americans, for example, could identify Ouagadougou as a city name, let alone explain that it is the capital of Burkina Faso, a country in West Africa? Once a request for a newspaper item has been placed, a deck attendant has the item in the hands of the reader within 20 minutes.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS AND PERIODICALS SECTION. The staff of the Government Publications and Periodicals Section is headed by Lyle Minter. The Periodical and Government Publications Stack Services units arrange, retrieve and reshelve materials for patrons. Preparation of publications is the responsibility of the Government Publications and the Periodicals Processing units. Catalog coordinators Michael Smihula and Maurice Lauher maintain the public catalog of serials titles held by the Library.

"The more than 55,000 titles in the periodical collection demonstrate the diversity of the Library as a whole," said David Miller, head of the Periodical Stack Services Unit. After *Chemical Engineering* comes *Chip Chats* (from the National Woodcarvers Association) and *Cliff Hangers* (devoted to old movie serials of the '40 and '50s.) Not far away is *Cat Fancy* and *Computer Application in the BioSciences*. Foreign titles (*Stern, Paris Match, Der Spiegel*) are intermingled with tabloids (*Globe, Star,* etc.) as well as *Mad, Harvard Lampoon* and *Robotics World*. This collection represents a microcosm of the world.

Special Collections. Special collections maintained and serviced by the division include:

☐ Classified Material. The Library has been given clearance for the receipt and storage of classified material with varying degrees of sensitivity. Classifications include "top secret," "secret," "confidential" and other limited official use or restricted categories. Security regulations require that a user or staff member have prior authorization and a "need-to-know" to gain access. The security vault is maintained by Henry Gaskins, supervisor of the Government Publications Processing Unit. Recently, there has been a surge in requests for this material from researchers and various government agencies. Material is declassified on a regular basis.

☐ Comic Books. This collection is comprised of approximately 4,000 titles dating from the 1930s. Receipts are solely through copyright deposit. The division holds a few issues of some titles and, for others, fairly complete sets. The condition of the comic books ranges from poor to mint. They are considered a special collection, kept in deacidified boxes in a locked storage area. The collection is available only to serious researchers in the field. Other special collections include Pulp Fiction, Pamphlets, Eighteenth Century Newspapers and World War II Agencies.

Periodical Processing Unit. The Periodical Processing Unit includes Duane Carter, Deborah Chandler, Robert Fendell, Elizabeth Smith, Maggie Jason, Lewis Talley and Al Greene, head of the unit. Staff experience totals more than 160 years. The unit's primary responsibilities are the preparation of periodicals for binding or microfilming, or both, for the Library's permanent collections. The staffers ensure that the more than 55,000 titles in the stacks are maintained at a "current" level; that is, that unbound issues are no more than two years old.

The unit has also seen the demise of many titles, the suspension of others and the rebirth of some, such as *Life* and *The Saturday Evening Post.* In 1973 the unit began preparing titles for microfilming, including government serials, which do not readily lend themselves to this format because of their size, quality of paper or format. To date, more than 1,200 titles have been filmed by LC's Photoduplication Service and are in the Microform Reading Room. To provide patrons with access to complete bound or filmed titles as soon as possible, in fiscal 1992 a commercial vendor will prepare more than 35,000 titles for binding to reduce arrearages as quickly as possible.

Periodical Stack Services Unit. This unit has custodial responsibilities for all of the nearly 55,000 current magazines, journals and newsletters sent to the division. The staff also fill requests from readers in the Newspaper and Current Periodical Reading Room.

Because access to the stacks is limited, most patrons have no idea of the size and scope of this collection. Issues handled by the staff date primarily from the past two years. The collection is in a constant state of flux, with hundreds of titles being added while hundreds of others are discarded or cease publication each year. Changing world events and new trends bring demand for the up-to-date information that periodicals supply.

"I get satisfaction from shelving the most recent issue of a publication and knowing that it is available to the reader," said one of the newest staff members, Christopher Sinnott.

Three or four staffers fill requests on any given day. The present staff of David Applegate, Jerome Brooks, Christine Bruce, Shirlitta Colon-Francia, Matthew Danly, Robin Hogans, Christopher Sinnott, Janet Smith, Michele Stephens and Monica Valentine have more than 15 years of LC experience among them. They also assist congressional researchers in the stack area.

Asking a comedian to recount the funniest story he's ever heard is like asking a deck attendant to name the most unusual periodical title. The favorite of David Miller is "one that no longer exists, *Muck Shifter*, which merged with another publication to become the more ordinary *Construction Plante Equipment.*"

Government Publications. The division has custody of mostly unbound U.S. federal, state and municipal documents as well as foreign and international materials. The collections are divided into the "traditional" items, consisting mainly of recent unbound issues of government publications in West European languages, which are kept only until they can be collated and sent for binding and integration into the general collection; and a full depository set of U.S. government publications. This separate collection consists of all materials sent to federal depository libraries by the Government Printing Office since 1979, when the Library of Congress became a full depository. A significant portion of the depository collection is on microfiche, but the division also maintains a master set of silver microfiche of all federal documents filmed by GPO.

Wilbur King, Crystal Tyree and James King manage the microfilm files.

Another major collection is the set of United Nations documents, which includes bound, unbound and microfiche publications dating back to 1945. In addition to publications from the U.N. proper, the collections include current serials from the 16 specialized agencies such as Unesco, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Labor Organization, as well as materials from other international agencies. Two senior specialists, George Caldwell and Robert Schaff, handle the more difficult reference requests on the federal government and international organizations.

(Cont. on p. 418)

Susan Manakul and Leroy Williams find a reference for a reader.

Serials *(Cont. from p. 417)*

Government Publications Processing Unit. "My experience in the Government Publications Processing Unit has been both challenging and rewarding in the acquisition and improvement of my knowledge and skills in foreign languages, cataloging techniques and world geography. Working with government documents over the years has indeed been a worthwhile experience," said Earl J. Polk, senior serial processor.

Experience enables staffers to process even the most difficult and complex of government serial titles. Lillie Mickens, Naara Fields, Rita Britt, Thomas Bowker and Earl Polk have a total of more than 110 years of processing experience in government publications.

Government Publications Stack Services. "The average day on the government deck of the Serial and Government Publications Division begins promptly at 8 a.m. As supervisor, I assign staff to a variety of schedules; the days of Darren Jones, Wilbur King, Crystal Tyree, James King and Jennifer Tyler are filled with many tasks and responsibilities," said Geraldine Nelson, head of the unit. The government deck houses the Federal Depository, United States, foreign and United Nations collections.

Microfiche is received daily. As it arrives, it is checked, stamped, arranged and filed. The deck attendant then weeds out paper copies of the documents received on microfiche. Depository items arrive on a weekly basis. They, too, must be checked, stamped, arranged and filed. After the work has been completed, the final tasks of the deck staff are to arrange and maintain the collections. As one deck attendant described his day, "I accept the challenge and enjoy the satisfaction in locating the requested material as promptly as possible."

Staff Power. Often, working groups are formed to tackle specific projects. For example, in December 1990, a Periodicals Arrearage Coordination Team (PACT) was created as part of an effort to reduce arrearages within the division. PACT's membership consisted of Karen Renninger, Irene Schubert, Al Greene, Susan Manakul and Maurice Lauher. Its objective was to develop a work statement and award the contract for binding preparation of 35,000 periodical titles.

An Automation Working Group (IMPAC), created in January 1991 and headed by reference librarian Charles Bean, has used division staff to plan for the automation needs of the division. Among other achievements, IMPAC has developed a Management by Objectives style plan for automation.

Sara Striner (standing) and a patron check a source on-line.

IMPAC continues to meet biweekly and has made great strides in improving automation expertise of staff and expanding the use of automation for projects previously handled manually.

A "moonlighter" in automation who handled serials cataloging duties, Maurice Lauher sprang to action to exploit the use of PARADOX, LOTUS and other software for scheduling reference librarians at the reading room desk, tracking tasks assigned, tracking administrative matters, collecting and analyzing statistics, and encouraging others to use appropriate tools for developing bibliographies. Another PC enthusiast, Tom Jabine (a newspaper processor), developed a data base on PARADOX that tracks recommending officers' decisions on foreign newspaper titles.

To ease communication between deck and reference staff members, the division recently set up several meetings (RAP for "rapport") for the two groups. (The RAP Group is made up of three reference staffers and three deck staffers.) At its initial meeting, the RAP Group identified problems and friction among the groups and offered solutions.

Office Management Team. "To ensure that action is taken on all the plans and visions of the staff, two work-study students, Manika Bailey and Robert Nelson, an assistant secretary, and I handle all clerical and administrative matters for staff," said Mamie Wyatt, secretary to the division chief. Determined to get the division "team" of 76 playing as well as working together, Ms. Wyatt created a Social Committee to "establish and maintain good will within the division."

"The division will continue to strive to make the past, the present, and the future available to those who want to learn," said Ms. Renninger. These 76 LC staffers do their part to ensure that a piece of history, now "current," is maintained forever.

Group Meets to Plan Jefferson Celebration

LC, Monticello to Cosponsor Lecture Series

1993 marks the 250th anniversary of the birth of the nation's third president and the guiding spirit of the Library of Congress. It was thus fitting that more than 30 individuals representing interested institutions from around the country would gather Sept. 20 at LC to coordinate planning for a celebration.

The meeting, held in the newly restored Lessing J. Rosenwald Room of the Library's Jefferson Building, was cosponsored by the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress and Monticello, Jefferson's historic estate near Charlottesville, Va.

"This is an excellent opportunity to share ideas and gain a wider perspective," said James Gilreath, American history specialist in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, who chaired the session.

Among the matters discussed were the Library's and Monticello's cosponsorship of a lecture series that will travel to six cities. The series will focus on Jefferson's own view of his legacy, which he had engraved on his tombstone: He was especially proud of his authorship of the Declaration of Independence and the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom as well as his founding of the University of Virginia.

Gary Wills, award-winning historian and syndicated columnist, will address the Declaration of Independence; Diane Ravitch, assistant secretary of education and author of *What Do Our 17-Year-Olds Know?*, will speak about the relevance of Jefferson's ideas concerning education in today's society; and Jefferson historian Merrill Peterson will discuss the importance of Jefferson's ideas about religion. Also participating will be Daniel P. Jordan, executive director of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation (Monticello), who will present a slide show depicting a day in Jefferson's life at his estate; and actor and Rhodes scholar Clay Jenkinson, who will re-create his impersonation of Jefferson.

"We hope this program will show that Jefferson's ideas are as vital today as they were 200 years ago," said Mr. Jordan.

(Cont. on p. 420)

At an afternoon reception: Edward Carter (left), librarian of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, and Charles Cullen, president and librarian of the Newberry Library in Chicago.

Jefferson *(Cont. from p. 419)*

Among other events planned by the group are: a major exhibit about Jefferson and Hamilton at the National Portrait Gallery in Washington; a series of public talks about Jefferson as a citizen of Philadelphia that will also commemorate the 250th anniversary of the American Philosophical Society, of which Jefferson was the third president; an exhibit at the Newberry Library in Chicago on Jefferson's interest in the American West; and a 38-minute film, sponsored by Monticello, about Jefferson's career that was produced by FM Productions in New York City. Lectures, exhibits, research conferences, educational activities and other commemorative events are being planned by many institutions, including the University of Virginia, the Virginia State Historical Society, the Virginia State Archives, the Jefferson Papers at Princeton University, Poplar Forest at Lynchburg, Va., the South Dakota Humanities Center and the U.S. Park Service.

"Monticello will be the center of many outstanding programs," said Merrill Peterson, member of the Board of Trustees of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation. Among them will be "Monticello Minutes" read over television and radio, translations of Jefferson's writings and the dedication of a Jefferson Memorial Parkway leading to Monticello. A federal commission has been authorized by Congress and will contain members appointed by the White House and by both houses of Congress.

The group will meet again in 1992 at Monticello to plan a national master calendar. Organizations planning activities for 1993 should contact Daniel P. Jordan, Executive Director, Monticello, P.O. Box 316, Charlottesville, VA 22902.

Merrill Peterson (center) of Monticello makes a point to John Cole and Marian Hersrud of the South Dakota Humanities Foundation.

CORRECTION

The information in the caption on page 391 of the Oct. 21 issue was incorrect. It should have read: Among those at the Oct. 2 luncheon were (from left) Anthony Hecht, former LC consultant in poetry and now professor at Georgetown University; Joseph Brodsky; Dr. Billington; and Philip Bobbitt, whose family founded the biennial Bobbitt Prize.

'American Album' Series Presented to the Library

Jean Reynolds, president of Millbrook Press, on Oct. 1 presented Librarian of Congress James H. Billington with copies of the first five books of the "American Album" series.

The series was developed with Millbrook by Carter Smith, president of Media Projects, to broaden awareness of the Library's collections among secondary school American history students and to provide them with visual sourcebooks to portray key periods in American history. Advice and guidance on the Library's various collections were provided by Bernard Reilly, head of Prints and Photographs Division's Curatorial Section.

The "American Album" series concept grew from many years of research at the Library of Congress by its editor. The books presented cover the westward expansion of the United States, and include color and black-and-white illustrations. The books are aimed at students in grades five through eight. Said Mr. Reilly, "The series is based wholly on the Library's collections and shows the range of what the Library has to offer the public and what it preserves in its role as the national library."

In accepting the books for the Library, Dr. Billington said, "Now, with the current fixation on education and with planning how we are going to teach our young by the year 2000, this series of albums presents an interesting approach to history, being extremely factual in its presentation of information and very interesting pictorially."

Ms. Reynolds, in addition to being president and cofounder of Millbrook, is also chairwoman of the Connecticut Center for the Book, one of 24 state centers affiliated with the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress.

—*John Sullivan*

Exhibit Honors 'A Statesman for All Seasons'

Averell Harriman's 100th Birthday Anniversary to Be Celebrated

The Library will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the birth of W. Averell Harriman on Nov. 14 with the publication of a register of his papers—now archived at the Library—an exhibit of his papers and memorabilia, and a symposium that explores his legacy.

The exhibit, "Averell Harriman: A Statesman for All Seasons," is co-sponsored by the Library and the Harriman Foundation and will highlight Mr. Harriman's extraordinary record of public service, emphasizing his negotiations with the Soviet Union during World War II and the Cold War.

The chronological focus of the exhibit and symposium will be 1940 to 1980 and will include Mr. Harriman's involvement in World War II, the Marshall Plan, the founding of NATO, the Korean War, the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, the Paris peace talks to end the war in Vietnam and the search for detente between the superpowers. The exhibit will be on view in the Mumford Foyer, sixth floor, Madison Building, through March 29, 1992.

W. Averell Harriman was a prime player during some of the most trying periods in American history. A successful businessman until age 49, he then entered upon his second career, as a diplomat and statesman. Mr. Harriman's business dealings in several key European countries and with the Soviet Union during the mid-1920s served him well when Europe went to war in 1939. His administrative abilities came to the fore when he expedited the Lend-Lease program to Great Britain and the Soviet Union.

Following his successes during the war he became President Harry S. Truman's ambassador at the Court of St. James in London and later supervised the Marshall Plan, which helped put postwar Europe back on its feet. In 1954 he won the race for the New York governorship.

Harriman, circa 1946, as commerce secretary under Truman

Mr. Harriman had been determined since World War II to expose the illusion of easy postwar cooperation with the Kremlin; at the same time, he sought controls on the arms race. He was also President Lyndon Johnson's chief negotiator at the Paris peace talks with North Vietnam in 1968. He rounded out his long career as an adviser to President Jimmy Carter and remained active in Democratic Party politics into his 90s.

Said Librarian of Congress James H. Billington, "We are pleased to have the Harriman papers here. They will be a boon to scholars for decades to come. This comprehensive collection documents the extraordinarily diverse career of a public servant who advised American presidents on domestic and foreign policy issues through the years 1940 to 1980."

Among the 75 items in the exhibit are photographs documenting Mr. Harriman's life and his business pursuits, such as his chairmanship of the Union Pacific Railroad and his founding of the Sun Valley ski resort in Idaho; he, along with his associates, invented the chairlift. Mr. Harriman's other outside interests included sports and collecting art.

Other items on view are manuscripts that portray Mr. Harriman as a participant in events that would shape American policy for three generations; letters, private memos, including a signed memo handed to him by Stalin in Moscow reiterating the Soviet demand for an allied Western front against the Axis, and Harriman's own handwritten notes on the occasion; a copy of the original plans of August 1950, as conceived by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, for the invasion of Inchon, Korea; a note from Lyndon Johnson thanking Mr. Harriman for his political support; printed items, including a business contract with the Soviet Union from the 1920s; mementos, such as a check from Winston Churchill to pay off a gambling debt; and various personal artifacts, such as a gold box given by John Kennedy. There is also a video documentary.

Author-diplomat George Kennan has said of Mr. Harriman's service at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow: "The United States has never had a more faithful public servant."

House Panel Considers Copyright for Government Software

A House subcommittee heard testimony July 18 on copyright-related legislation that supporters claim could help reverse U.S. loss of intellectual property.

Five witnesses, including Copyright Office General Counsel Dorothy Schrader, appeared before the House Subcommittee on Technology and Competitiveness at a hearing on the Technology Transfer Improvements Act of 1991, which was introduced by Rep. Connie Morella, a Maryland Republican.

The U.S. government must avoid being "hired by private industry" to develop software. Royalties should be paid to authors.

—Mauro Togneri

The bill, H.R. 191, would permit federal agencies to secure copyright in software prepared by their employees under cooperative research and development agreements (CRADAs). Federal agencies cooperating with private industry on research and development may file for patents, but not for copyrights. Rep. Morella's bill would allow federal agencies to secure copyright for computer software developed by federal employees as part of a CRADA.

The proposal would not amend title 17—the title covering copyright—of the U.S. Code. It would instead amend Title 15 and create an exemption to Section 105 of the 1976 Copyright Act. That section does not allow copyright protection for works created by U.S. employees.

Ms. Schrader substituted for Register of Copyrights Ralph Oman, who was participating in a World Intellectual Property Organization regional workshop in Sri Lanka.

Calling the bill "a limited response to a specific problem," Ms. Schrader testified that the Copyright Office "supports the principle of H.R. 191."

Testifying on behalf of the Bush administration and in support of the bill, Under Secretary of Commerce for Technology Robert M. White described the software that federal employees are creating—it ranges from software to predict the spread of fires to software to guide farmers to software to assist physicians in diagnosing and treating diseases. Yet, in contrast with inventions, where agencies are allowed to assert ownership rights through patents, no similar situation exists with software, which is covered by copyright protection.

"We are looking at the survival of our country's economy," warned James Chandler, a George Washington University law professor. Mr. Chandler, a former computer programmer at the Department of Defense, outlined the fate of federally created software:

Anyone can copy government-created software without charge at one of the six libraries where federally developed software is stored. In actuality, Japanese and Germans copy most frequently; U.S. citizens copy only 24 percent of the software. Often, the software returns to this country in the form of a manufactured product, which Americans buy, thus adding to the dollars headed overseas and aggravating the balance-of-trade deficit.

Rep. Morella's bill is "a step in the right direction," Mr. Chandler said.

Mauro Togneri, vice chairman of the Intellectual Property Committee of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), noted that the IEEE includes 320,000 electrical, electronics and computer engineers, and that 22,000 of them are federal employees. Mr. Togneri said that the IEEE supports the bill with several reservations. He warned that the U.S. government must avoid being "hired by private industry" to develop software, and he urged that royalties be paid to software authors.

The prohibition against copyright of government software has made the U.S. information industry "the strongest in the world."

—Steven Metalitz

Speaking in opposition to the proposal was Steven J. Metalitz, vice president and general counsel of the Information Industry Association (IIA). The IIA is a trade group representing more than 650 companies associated with the creation, distribution and use of information. Mr. Metalitz called the bill "a Rubicon" and denied that extending copyright protection to works created by federal employees is a logical next step after granting limited patent protection.

In his written statement Mr. Metalitz argued, "We view the long-

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